

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 13-19 and 21-27 are pending in this case. Claims 13-16, 18, 24, and 26 are amended and Claim 27 is added by the present amendment. The changes to Claims 13, 24, and 26 and new Claim 27 are supported in the originally filed disclosure at least at Figure 3 and the associated descriptions, and the changes to Claims 14-16 and 18 only address cosmetic formal issues. Thus, no new matter is added.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 13-19 and 21-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Janssen (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0223044 A1) in view of O'Connor, et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0145703 A1, herein "O'Connor").

At the outset, Applicant and Applicants' representative thank Examiner Jerry Brooks for the courtesy of a telephone interview with Applicants' representative on November 30, 2010, and December 1, 2010. The discussion during that interview is reflected in the remarks presented herein.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the Claims 13-19 and 21-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

In the outstanding Office Action, Janssen is asserted to teach every element of Claim 13 except "an image generation element," as defined by Claim 13, which O'Connor is asserted to teach.

However, O'Connor does not cure the conceded deficiencies of Janssen.

Amended Claim 13 recites, *inter alia*, “the image generation element arrangement comprising an electronic switchable color filter and configured to transmit at least one first spectral component of incident light, to avoid transmission of a complementary spectral range of the at least one first spectral component, and to controllably switch a wavelength of the at least one first spectral component and the complementary spectral range of the at least one first spectral component.”

O'Connor describes a color switch (16) of Figure 1 that “may ideally pass red light through, for example, and selectably switch or alternate between either passing blue light and reflecting green light or passing green light and reflecting blue light.”¹ O'Connor also describes a color switch (44) of Figure 2 that “may ideally pass red light, and switch between passing either green and/or blue light.”² Additionally, O'Connor describes a color switch (16) of Figure 3 that phase retards red and blue light when passing the red and blue light, and passes green light without phase retarding the green light.³

However, as discussed during the interview, O'Connor does not describe transmitting a first spectral component of light, avoiding transmission of a complementary range of the first spectral component, and controllably switching a wavelength of the at least one first spectral component *and the complementary spectral range of the at least one first spectral component*. In contrast, O'Connor merely describes that the color switch (16) of Figure 1 always transmits red light (i.e., red light is never switched, at all) and switches between passing/reflecting green and blue light and that the color switch (44) of Figure 2 always transmits red light and switches between passing either green and/or blue light.⁴ Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that the wavelengths of green and blue light are not complementary to each other. Instead, Applicant respectfully submits that the wavelength of

¹ O'Connor at paragraph [0002] and at Figure 1.

² O'Connor at paragraph [0019] and at Figure 2.

³ O'Connor at paragraph [0022] and at Figure 3.

⁴ O'Connor at paragraphs [0002] and [0019] and at Figures 1 and 2.

red light is complementary to green light and the wavelength of orange light is complementary to blue light, and O'Connor is silent as to the color switch (16) of Figure 1 or the color switch (44) of Figure 2 switching blue or green light *along with avoiding* the complementary wavelengths of blue and green light, orange and red light.⁵

Further, as discussed during the interview, O'Connor does not describe that the color switch (16) of Figure 3 reflects light, at all. Instead, O'Connor merely describes that the color switch (16) of Figure 3 phase retards red and blue light while passing green light, without describing that the color switch (16) of Figure 3 ever *avoids the transmission of or reflects any color or wavelength of light*.⁶ Therefore, O'Connor fails to teach or suggest “the image generation element arrangement comprising an electronic switchable color filter and configured to transmit at least one first spectral component of incident light, to avoid transmission of a complementary spectral range of the at least one first spectral component, and to controllably switch a wavelength of the at least one first spectral component and the complementary spectral range of the at least one first spectral component,” as recited by amended Claim 13.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) of Claim 13, and Claims 14-19, 21-23, and 25, which depend therefrom, be withdrawn.

Claim 24, although varying in scope from Claim 13, patentably defines over Janssen and O'Connor for reasons similar to those discussed above with regard to Claim 13. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claim 24, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), be withdrawn.

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complementary_color

⁶ O'Connor at paragraph [0022] and at Figure 3.

Amended Claim 26 recites, *inter alia*, “a reflective electronic color switch that is configured to reflect a first color so as to have a turned polarization state, to reflect light having a color different from the first color in an unchanged polarization state, and to controllably switch a wavelength of the first color.”

As discussed above, Janssen is concededly silent as to any color switching element. Further, as discussed during the interview, O'Connor does not describe that any of the color switch (16) of Figure 1, the color switch (44) of Figure 2, and the color switch (16) of Figure 3 controllably switches a wavelength of light which is *changed in polarization state*. Instead, O'Connor merely describes that the color switch (16) of Figure 1 passes red and switches between passing/reflecting green and blue light, the color switch (44) of Figure 2 passes red and switches between passing either green and/or blue light, and the color switch (16) of Figure 3 phase retards red and blue light while passing green light, without ever describing that any of the color switches *changes polarization states* of any light, red, green, or blue.⁷ Thus, O'Connor does not teach or suggest “a reflective electronic color switch that is configured to reflect a first color so as to have a turned polarization state, to reflect light having a color different from the first color in an unchanged polarization state, and to controllably switch a wavelength of the first color,” as recited by amended Claim 26.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of Claim 26, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), be withdrawn.

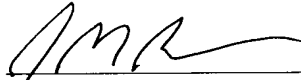
New Claim 27 depends from Claim 13. Thus, Claim 27 patentably defines over Janssen and O'Connor for at least the same reasons as Claim 13 and is believed to be in condition for allowance.

⁷ O'Connor at paragraphs [0002], [0019], and [0022], and at Figures 1-3.

Accordingly, the outstanding rejection is traversed and the pending claims are believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is, therefore, respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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